

| Project Title | Funding | Institution |
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| Animal models of neuropsychiatric disorders | \$1,835,912 | National Institutes of Health (NIH) |
| Studies on protein synthesis and long-term adaptive responses in the CNS | \$1,659,897 | National Institutes of Health (NIH) |
| Neural and cognitive mechanisms of autism | \$1,500,000 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Neurogenetic model of social behavior heterogeneity in autism spectrum disorders | \$821,227 | Duke University |
| Dissecting the neural control of social attachment | \$772,500 | University of California, San Francisco |
| Development of a high-content neuronal assay to screen therapeutics for the treatment of cognitive dysfunction in autism spectrum disorders | \$597,637 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Novel models to define the genetic basis of autism | \$545,463 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Probing disrupted cortico-thalamic interactions in autism spectrum disorders | \$518,375 | Children's Hospital Boston |
| Function and dysfunction of neuroligins | \$498,885 | Stanford University |
| Role of UBE3A in neocortical plasticity and function | \$490,000 | Duke University |
| Investigation of the role of MET kinase in autism | \$488,411 | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine |
| Transgenic mouse model to address heterogeneity in autism spectrum disorders | \$454,745 | Vanderbilt University |
| Behavioral and neural processing of faces and expressions in nonhuman primates | \$432,400 | Emory University |
| Characterization of the transcriptome in an emerging model for social behavior | \$426,250 | Emory University |
| Molecular determinants of L-type calcium channel gating | \$402,500 | Columbia University |
| Synaptic and circuitry mechanisms of repetitive behaviors in autism | \$400,000 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Genomic imbalances at the 22q11 locus and predisposition to autism | \$400,000 | Columbia University |
| Behavioral and physiological consequences of disrupted Met signaling | \$400,000 | University of Southern California |
| Using zebrafish and chemical screening to define function of autism genes | \$395,497 | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research |
| Central vasopressin receptors and affiliation | \$363,959 | Emory University |
| The role of SHANK3 in autism spectrum disorders | \$360,000 | Mount Sinai School of Medicine |
| Neurobiology of sociability in a mouse model system relevant to autism | \$354,375 | University of Pennsylvania |
| The genetic control of social behavior in the mouse | \$346,000 | University of Hawai'i at Manoa |
| Regulation of synaptogenesis by cyclin-dependent kinase 5 | \$325,889 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Neurobiological mechanism of 15q11-13 duplication autism spectrum disorder | \$303,625 | Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center |
| Serotonin, corpus callosum, and autism | \$303,250 | University of Mississippi Medical Center |
| Perturbed activity-dependent plasticity mechanisms in autism | \$301,444 | Harvard Medical School |
| Dynamic regulation of Shank3 and ASD | \$300,000 | Johns Hopkins University |
| Novel genetic animal models of autism | \$274,750 | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| A comparative developmental connectivity study of face processing | \$267,046 | University of Kentucky |
| CNTNAP2 in a behavioral model of autism | \$265,450 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Mice lacking Shank postsynaptic scaffolds as an animal model of autism | \$253,848 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |

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| Neurexin-neuroligin trans-synaptic interaction in learning and memory | \$200,000 | Columbia University |
| Characterization of a novel mouse model of restricted repetitive behaviors | \$184,844 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Neurobiology of sociability in a mouse model system relevant to autism (supplement) | \$175,927 | University of Pennsylvania |
| A proposal to define cells and circuits impacted in autism spectrum disorders | \$162,544 | The Rockefeller University |
| Development of genomic resources for prairie voles | \$158,400 | Emory University |
| A mouse knock-in model for ENGRAILED 2 autism susceptibility | \$152,667 | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey - Robert Wood Johnson Medical School |
| Role of a novel Wnt pathway in autism spectrum disorders | \$150,000 | University of California, San Francisco |
| Analysis of cortical circuits related to ASD gene candidates | \$127,500 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Vasopressin receptors and social attachment | \$121,500 | Emory University |
| Integrated approach to the neurobiology of autism spectrum disorders | \$115,446 | Yale University |
| Primate models of autism | \$106,671 | University of California, Davis |
| A non-human primate autism model based on maternal immune activation | \$106,670 | University of California, Davis |
| Using iPS cells to study genetically defined forms with autism | \$100,000 | Stanford University |
| Animal models of autism: Pathogenesis and treatment | \$100,000 | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Serotonin, autism, and investigating cell types for CNS disorders | \$90,000 | The Rockefeller University |
| Dysregulation of PI3K/AKT in social interaction deficits and autism spectrum disorders with macrocephaly | \$81,630 | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Functional genomic dissection of language-related disorders | \$78,585 | University of Oxford |
| Systematic analysis of neural circuitry in mouse models of autism | \$75,432 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| The role of CNTNAP2 in embryonic neural stem cell regulation | \$75,000 | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine |
| Using Drosophila to model the synaptic function of the autism-linked NHE9 | \$75,000 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Role of Wnt signaling in forebrain development, synaptic physiology, and mouse behavior | \$70,041 | University of California, San Francisco |
| Mouse genetic model of a dysregulated serotonin transporter variant associated with autism | \$60,000 | Vanderbilt University |
| The genetics of restricted, repetitive behavior: An inbred mouse model | \$60,000 | University of Florida |
| A novel cell-based assay for autism research and drug discovery | \$60,000 | University of Arizona |
| Functional analysis of neurexin IV in Drosophila | \$57,210 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Synaptic plasticity, memory and social behavior | \$50,054 | New York University |
| Neural mechanisms of social cognition and bonding | \$43,907 | Emory University |
| Behavioral, physiological & neuroanatomical consequences of maternal separation | \$43,907 | Emory University |
| The integration of interneurons into cortical microcircuits | \$37,500 | New York University School of Medicine |

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| Central vasopressin receptors and affiliation | \$32,902 | Emory University |
| Role of L-type calcium channels in hippocampal neuronal network activity | \$32,191 | Stanford University |
| Neurogenomics in a model for procedural learning | \$31,848 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| A preclinical model for determining the role of AVPR1A in autism spectrum disorders | \$30,000 | Mount Sinai School of Medicine |
| The role of SHANK3 in the etiology of autism spectrum disorder | \$28,000 | Johns Hopkins University |
| Caspr2 dysfunction in autism spectrum disorders | \$28,000 | Yale University |
| Genomic resources for identifying genes regulating social behavior | \$0 | Emory University |
| Neuropharmacology of motivation and reinforcement in mouse models of autistic spectrum disorders | \$0 | University of North Carolina School of Medicine |
| Modeling and pharmacologic treatment of autism spectrum disorders in Drosophila | \$0 | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |

